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"the conservation and economy of human energy," for this unifying idea runs through all the essays—the liberation of human capacity under a system of rational morals looking toward the upbuilding of a new race and a new society. There is, perhaps, somewhat in the book that the reader with static and non-utilitarian notions of morality will recoil from, but no one can fail to be stimulated by a perusal of most of the chapters. The economist will find, in chapter 5, a welcome change from constant calamity-howling over the falling birth-rate, though he may think the author extreme in saying that large families "may probably be regarded, as Nacke suggests, as constituting a symptom of degeneration." Other chapters worthy of attention are those on the problem of sex hygiene (in which a specialist on the psychology of sex urges caution), on immorality and the law (in which he looks for little result from vice commissions and vice crusades that expect to solve the prostitution evil by legislation), on the war against war, and the final chapter on individualism and socialism. "The key to the situation," says the author, "is to be found in the counterbalancing tendency of individualism, and the eugenic guardianship of the race. . . . Through the slow growth of knowledge concerning hereditary conditions, by voluntary restraint, by the final disappearance of the lingering prejudice against the control of procreation, by sterilization in special cases, by methods of pressure which need not amount to actual compulsion, it will be possible to attain an increasingly firm grip on the evil elements of heredity."

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L'Emigration et ses Effets dans le Midi de l'Italie. By GIACOMO BARONE RUSSO. (Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1912. Pp. 225. 3.50 fr.)

In this interestingly written and carefully elaborated study, the author has presented a clear statement of the main causes which have led to the vast outward movement from Italy and of the most salient effects of this emigration upon the home country. According to Signor Russo, the primary impelling cause is economic. A large proportion of the emigrants (in Basilicata, 65 per cent) consists of peasants and agricultural laborers. Wages are low, ranging according to place and season from fifty cents to twenty-five and even twelve cents a day. "It is impossible to

live here," say many of the departing emigrants. "In our houses we live like beasts."

Against this background of the original misery of the emigrant, his low wages, his evil housing, his insufficient food, the poor soil split up into infinitesimally small holdings, the ravages of malaria, the absence of irrigation, of forests, of means of transportation—against this background, Russo throws a vivid picture of the good effects of emigration. The former abysmal misery is being alleviated; wages are rising so that "the proletarians see in emigration a resurrection and a liberation from their old slavery." With many of the objections to emigration now current in Italy, Russo has scant sympathy. True, some villages have been depopulated and Basilicata and Sicily are losing more through emigration than they are gaining through their excess of births over deaths. But this is not true of other southern regions, and in any case it is better that a population emigrate than remain where it is economically superfluous. It is claimed that emigration has cost Italy some 200,000 soldiers, but Russo believes that many of these would return if necessary to join the colors, and in any case war should not be the chief preoccupation of modern civilized nations. To the argument that lands have been deserted owing to the absence of peasants, he answers that these lands are below the margin of cultivation, and should remain uncultivated.

Everywhere Russo finds the beneficent influences of the rising flood of emigrants from Italy. He rejoices over the *grosses sommes d'argent* annually sent over from America, the vast new capitals in the savings banks of Southern Italy, the buying of small rural properties by the returned emigrants (the *Américani*), the new American markets for Italian wares, the new opportunities offered by the emigrants to the Italian merchant marine, etc. He finds the moral and political consequences equally favorable. Not the women of the emigrants but of the stay-at-homes fall into prostitution. The better economic conditions and greater refinement brought about by emigration have also led, according to Russo, to a diminution of brigandage, homicide, and acts of violence in general. The emigrant returns a better man, less narrow, wider awake, more careful of his appearance, able, perhaps, to read and write, and to speak English. He returns to build a better house than the neighboring huts in which "men, women, and beasts live in an immoral and unhygienic mélange." He takes an interest in political affairs. He brings back from America more than the mere dollars which he has earned.

While the main thesis of the book is that emigration from Southern Italy should not be hampered by any action of the Italian government, but should be protected and regulated by national laws or by an international treaty, the volume covers a wider field and presents much information (at second hand) concerning ancient, mediaeval and modern emigration, as well as sketches of British, Irish, German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, Spanish and French emigration.

WALTER E. WEYL.

NEW BOOKS

DIEHL and MOMBERT. *Bevölkerungslehre. Ausgewählte Lesestücke zum Studium der Politischen Oekonomie*, VI. (Karlsruhe i.B.: G. Braun. 1912. Pp. 217. 2.60 m.)

GINI, C. *I fattori demografici dell'evoluzione delle nazioni*. (Torino: Bocca. 1912. Pp. 142. 4 l.)

HARDY, G. *Malthus et ses disciples*. (Paris: Génération Consciente. 1912. Pp. 48. 0.50 fr.)

HILLER, G. *Einwanderung und Kolonisation in Argentinien*. (Berlin: Dietrich Reimer. 1912. Pp. xi, 159. 5 m.)

HOURLICH, I. S. *Immigration and labor. The economic aspects of European immigration to the United States*. (New York: Putnam's. 1912. Pp. xvii, 533. \$2.50.)

To be reviewed.

ISAACSON, E. *The Malthusian limit*. (London: Methuen. 1912. Pp. xvii, 30. 6d.)

KAREIEV, N. *La densité de la population des différentes sections de Paris pendant la Révolution*. (Paris: Champion. 1912. 2.25 fr.)

KRESSE, O. *Der Geburtenrückgang in Deutschland, seine Ursachen und die Mittel zu seiner Beseitigung*. (Berlin: J. Schwerins. 1912. Pp. 33. 0.75 m.)

LACOMBE, P. *L'appropriation du sol; essai sur le passage de la propriété collective à la propriété privée*. (Paris: Colin. 1912.)

MARCUSE, J. *Die Beschränkung der Geburtenzahl, ein Kulturproblem*. (Munich: E. Reinhardt. 1913. Pp. 151. 2.80 m.)

MONCKMEIER, W. *Die deutsche überseeische Auswanderung. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Wanderungsgeschichte*. (Jena: Fischer. 1912. Pp. xii, 266. 9 m.)

PIQUET, V. *La colonisation française dans l'Afrique du Nord. Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc*. (Paris: Collin. 1912. Pp. x, 538. 6 fr.)

DE PISSARGEVSKY, L. *Note sur les recensements de divers pays* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1912. 1 fr.)